

Foreign and Domestic.

UNITED STATES.—MEXICO AND TEXAS.

The schooner *Lady Hope* from Matamorras, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 19th inst., bringing intelligence that the American schooner, *Corra Leonidas*, Mechanic, Rob Roy, Porpoise, Julius Caesar, and Champion, were detained at Brazos Santiago, on the 14th inst., by order of the local authorities confirmed by Gen. Bravo. The crews and passengers of the two latter were tried for piracy, condemned and imprisoned.

The capture of the Texan armed schooner *Independence*, with Wm. Wharton on board, by two Mexican armed vessels, after a sharp contest in which the commander of the former (Wheelwright) was killed—is confirmed. The *Independence* was carried into Vera Cruz, and the crew and passengers imprisoned.

The United States ship of war *Boston*, had demanded of the Mexican authorities the release of American vessels, but without success. She returned to Pensacola.

The Mexican army, about 2000 strong, remained in their cantonments, and Texas had been entirely forgotten.

Intelligence is in town (says the N. O. Bee) not definite, but undoubted, received in Pensacola, that the Mexicans have retaliated for the capture of the *Gen. Urrea*, by capturing a number of American trading vessels in the Gulf. The whole naval force at Pensacola, is under sailing orders, under the flag of Commodore Dallas.

Commissioners have been appointed by the government of Texas to proceed to this country for the purpose of effecting a loan of \$5,000,000.

The *Lady Hope*, from Matamorras, brought to N. Orleans \$12,000 in specie. Brig *Dolphin*, 11,500. Brig *Levin Jones*, 55,000. A steamboat brought \$120,000 in specie from Louisville.

The *Ann Eliza* brought to N. York from Vera Cruz, \$22,300 in specie, besides a quantity in kegs amount not known.

Later from Mexico. By an arrival from New Orleans, from Mexico, with accounts from Tampico to the 6th, and the city of Mexico to the 1st instant, we are able to give a few interesting items.

The Mexican Cabinet was definitely settled on the 24th ult., by the appointment of the following officers:

General Mariano Michelena, as Minister of War; Manuel de la Penay Pena, of the interior, and Joaquin Lebriza, of finances. Angel Maria Morales as Councilor of State. General Guadalupe Victoria Military commandant of the Department of Vera Cruz. General Vicente Filisola to have command in the expedition against Texas.

The vessels detained by the Mexican authorities at Brazos Santiago, on the 14th ultimo, under pretence of the acts of the sloop of war *Natchez*, it appears were permitted to proceed to sea. A Matamorras paper, states that the cause of their detention was the presence of the *Natchez*, but that vessel having disappeared, the occasion for their detention had ceased. An American frigate afterwards appeared at the mouth of the Brazos, and put to sea again before her name or object could be ascertained. The commander-in-chief had visited the line of defenses on the coast.

The Matamorras paper states, that an attack was made on the town of Bexar, by a body of Texans, but meeting with resistance they retired, after setting fire to the town.

It seems that Mr. William H. Wharton, the Texan Minister, to the United States, who was made prisoner on board the schooner *Independence*, was treated with generosity by the Mexican commander-in-chief, and was carried to head quarters for safety.

A battle near Anacuas was fought between a band of Indians, 600 strong, and a body of 40 men of the regiment of Tampico; and notwithstanding this disparity of forces, the Indians were compelled to retreat with the loss of many of their men.

It is said that Bustamante is collecting the correspondence between the President of the United States and Santa Anna, with the view of trying the latter as a traitor, and punishing him according to law.

Mexico and the U. States. The quasi war between the U. States and Mexico is in a thriving state. Mexico is capturing our merchant vessels, and we have captured one of her vessels of war. And yet we are at peace with each other, and holding quasi amicable relations. The advances from the Mexican coast are so varying and contradictory, that it is difficult to understand precisely the line of policy which the Mexicans intend to pursue towards our commerce; but we presume Commodore Dallas will find out before he returns. He has sailed from Pensacola for the Mexican coast, with the frigate *Constellation*, three or four sloops of war, and a schooner,—report says, for the purpose of demanding a release of the captured American vessels, and reparation for the injuries done to our commerce. As the present posture of affairs is one which might have been reasonably anticipated, we presume he has instructions how to act. The N. Orleans American, after recounting some of the recent outrages of the Mexicans, adds—"We do earnestly hope that the Commodore will not leave one of the Mexican vessels of war to tell the tale, if his demands be not complied with. What the bragging *Dons* have had their way long enough. What they have done is ample cause of war, and one of the most popular measures that Mr. Van Buren could now effect, would be the declaration of war against the Mexicans. The whole nation would sustain him."—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Texan schooner *Invincible*, whose capture has already been announced, was taken by 2 Mexican brigs of war, viz. the *Libertador*, of 14 guns, and the *Vencedor del Alamo*, of 13 guns.—The *Independence* mounted 7 guns, and had a crew of 85 men, including officers. She had also 15 passengers on board, among whom was Mr. Wharton, late Texan Minister to the U. S. Capt. Wheelwright, her commander, was badly wounded, and one passenger slightly. There does not appear to have been much fighting.

A letter from Matamorras, received by the *Lady Hope*, to a citizen of this place, reports that the President of the United States and General Santa Anna, and those relative to Texas. Bustamante, says the letter, intends that Santa Anna shall be tried as a traitor, and undergo the punishment that may be awarded him.—N. O. Bee.

Little minds rejoice over the errors of genius, as owls rejoice at an eclipse.

RUTLAND HERALD.

RUTLAND, VT.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1837.

ANTI-VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a request from the Rutland County Committee and many other political friends, notice is hereby given, that a County Convention will be held at the Court House in Rutland on the 2d Wednesday of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for important political purposes. Hence, the several towns in said County are requested to make provision for sending two or more Delegates "fresh from the people."

Rutland, April 22, 1837.

The main object of the Convention above mentioned is probably to nominate STATE REPRESENTATIVES for this county, and to recommend a State Convention, for the time &c. There are other matters, however, which will probably claim the serious consideration of the meeting. The political horizon of the nation is overshadowed with clouds and darkness, and all the wisdom and talent of the country is required to dispel them. Hence, we hope our fellow citizens will see the necessity of giving their attention to the meeting, and send a full delegation.

The Van Buren Editors have been traitors in political matters in which they greatly excel. That is, in charging upon their opponents' faults and errors which they are continually committing themselves, with a view, probably, to blindfold and deceive their readers to endeavor to conceal their own transgressions.

With what ill grace does proof come from the Van Buren press, that the Whigs are threatening to resist the laws and regulations in relation to paying the duties, taxes and claims of the government in specie, when it is out of their power to do so, in consequence, and arising from acts, which are evidently illegal on the part of the administration; and when the whole history of "the party" is marked with numerous usurpations and dilutions of law.

The Weather.

We had several unusual hot days last week for the season, attended with a great deal of thunder. Friday night was very showery during the most of it, and considerable rain fell, but the heat had not abated. On Saturday afternoon we were visited with a tremendous shower accompanied with thunder and some wind and hail, but the heat of it seemed to be north and south of us. The rain which fell Friday night and Saturday, it is feared, swelled Otter Creek so that it has overflowed its banks and done much damage to the crops.

Two cows, it is said, were killed by lightning, in the south part of this town, belonging to Mr. D. P. Bell.

Another New Paper.

We have received the first number of another new paper, published at Sheldon, Franklin co., in this state, entitled "The Franklin Republican," by J. W. Tuttle. The Editor claims the right of thinking for himself, considers it rather degrading to wear the Van Buren collar, and should be so unfortunate as to find himself harassed therewith, he promises to break off the gear as soon as possible. Notwithstanding all this the editor seems to manifest somewhat of a radical turn, and we should think he will soon find he is "barking up the wrong tree."

A BOLD WARRIOR. Those of our readers who like to see the enemy besieged with hot shot and raked fore and aft as they merit, will be pleased with Mr. Wickliffe's remarks of Kentucky embodied in this paper.

The Quebec Banks, as well as those of Montreal, have suspended specie payments.

The Cincinnati Whig under the head of a "True fish story," says a catfish was lately caught in the Ohio, a hundred miles above Louisville which weighed ninety eight pounds, and had in his maw a negro child of considerable size.

The cause of our pecuniary troubles. It is well known that Pennsylvania was one of the states that assisted in electing Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. Hear her governor's opinion, as to the cause of the present derangement in business. Having been applied to, to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of devising some mode of relief, he has issued his proclamation in which he says, that he has come to the conclusion, notwithstanding the embarrassments of the times, that it is inexpedient for the present, to convene the Legislature, "because the evils under which the people suffer have not been produced by the acts of the State government, BUT MAINLY BY THE UNNECESSARY AND UNAUTHORIZED INTERFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH THE CURRENCY AND MONIED TRANSACTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, and are consequently of such a nature that they cannot be relieved by the State Legislature." He exhorts the directors of the banks to a judicious and cautious administration of the concerns of their respective institutions, to guard against the evils which are to be apprehended from a suspension of specie payments, and to enable them as soon as possible to restore the currency to its healthy condition.—Vt. Phoenix.

Circular to Deposit Banks. The following Circular, we presume, has been forwarded from Washington to all the Deposit Banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1837.

Sir,—As the painful information has reached this Department, through the public press, that your bank has suspended specie payments, the object of this letter is to learn, officially, if the fact has happened, and to receive such explanations concerning the reason for it, and the future course of your business, as it will be apparent, are so important to this Department to know, under the existing liabilities and relations between you and the government.

While, on the one hand, it is deemed proper that such information should be granted by this Department to its former fiscal agents, as they may request, consistently with the laws and the present state of the Treasury, it must be apparent, on the other hand, that nothing can be granted which is likely to endanger the safety of the public funds, and other important public interests.

The imperative provisions of the act of June, 1836, make it the duty of this department to discontinue ordering any further sums of public money to be placed with the deposit banks, after suspending specie payments. And hence you are notified, that no more can thus be deposited in your institution, provided such a failure to redeem your notes has actually occurred.

It is also made my duty, as soon as practicable, to select other depositories, and place with them the money of the United States in your possession, as well as the accruing revenue; but the department will endeavor to draw out the funds in your hands by warrants and transfers, reasonable in their amount and in the periods of their payment. Such warrants and transfers, it is trusted, you will at all times be anxious and able to meet, in a manner satisfactory to all concerned; not only with a view to fulfill faithfully your contract, and relieve the Treasury and its creditors from embarrassment and losses, but to exonerate yourselves and securities from consequences equally injurious, inevitable and unpleasant.

I trust, further, that you will continue to regard it your duty, while any public money remains in your possession, to forward regularly all the returns and statements which are required by your agreement—the mutual advantage from doing which cannot fail to be obvious.

The Department will also feel much obliged, if you will furnish, as early as practicable, replies to the following inquiries, in order that it may be in possession of such intelligence from you, in an authentic form as will be useful to the community and the States, and very material for regulating properly the future measures of the Treasury. Those inquiries are:

1. Whether you expect to resume specie payments soon, and what mode you propose to take fully and seasonably to indemnify, secure, and satisfy the Government and the public creditors for any breach of your agreement and bond?

2. Whether, if you do not expect to resume specie payments soon, any particular time for it hereafter has yet been decided on, and what special efforts or arrangements you intend to make for that very important object?

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY, Sec. of the Treasury.
To the Cashier of the ——— Bank.

New-York Market.

Monday P. M. May 25th.

Stocks improved to day. Some descriptions went up two or three per cent. The money market is close, but not so much so as it has been. Some of the banks are discounting pretty freely, while others are again drawing in. Complaints are made, particularly of the Manhattan bank and the bank of America. These enjoy large deposits belonging to the public, and ought to be quite as liberal as their neighbors. A gentleman to day presented a Government draft on one of those banks, and was told in Washington when he received it, that it would be paid in specie, he accordingly demanded it, but it was all but laughed at. He was compelled by his necessities, to receive city bills.

The bills of the United States bank are no longer received by suspended specie payment in the street. We had hoped that the bills which have always been so current throughout the country, would have continued to be received by all the banks, but it seems otherwise. It would be a great public convenience if arrangements could be made by the United States bank for their redemption in this city. So long as they are at par in New York, they will go current in any part of the Union, and no longer.

A gentleman who had claims on the Government, and who was at our office to day, informs us that the Government were ten times more bankrupt than any individual. As for paying a dollar in specie to any creditor, it was utterly out of their power. They could not draw on a single deposit bank in the U. S. States, their way of raising money was in specie, and at many of the points where they owed money, they could not place funds at all.

From the Boston Morning Post. NEWS FROM BOSTON.

The deposits banks in New York were forced into the suspension of specie payments by the combination of Whig banks against them. They at first refused compliance, and did not come into the arrangement until the day after the other banks had agreed upon it; but were obliged, finally, to comply, to avoid a still more serious suspension of the New England banks to follow suit, and thus commenced the same which is consuming the credit of the whole country.

By such deception as this, the Van Buren party is sustained. The first Bank in the U. States which suspended specie payment was a Pet Bank in Natchez (Miss.). The first movement upon the New York Banks was made by the Bank Commissioners upon the Banks at Buffalo. The first run upon the New York City Banks was made by small bill holders upon the Mechanics' (a Pet Bank)—The first Bank that suspended specie payment in New York was the Dutch Dock (a Pet Bank), and the first Bank that discredited its notes was (Van Buren) President of another Pet Bank. The first meeting called for the suspension of specie payments was held in a Pet Bank, the State Bank, and Cornelius W. Lawrence, an Ex-Mayor presided over it. The Whig merchants were the last to discredit the Banks. They made no run upon them, and did not, to any extent, withdraw their deposits. The run was made by men whom Benton and the Globe have taught to believe in the "yellow boys" and "the little purses with gold peeping out."—Express.

The National Intelligencer contains an account of a highway robbery committed in Washington on Monday evening, on the body of Mr. Jacob Nye, a schoolmaster. He was knocked down, badly wounded, and robbed of his watch and money, near the canal bridge, in Seventh street, by villains yet unknown. This is the third robbery that has occurred in the same place, within a year.

Mr. Abraham Ducl, a resident of Saratoga, aged 84 years, was drowned in the canal near Utica, on the night of the 19th inst. He was on his way to Buffalo to visit his children—had been for some time subject to alienation—and on the above night he rose from his couch, and having found his way out of the cabin, accidentally fell from the bow of the boat, and was drowned.

Residents and Non-Residents. The Legislature of Michigan have passed a law, which is as well as a real one, proprietors. All land improvements of less value than \$500 and of buildings under \$250, are to be exempt. No land is to be assessed less than \$25 an acre.

The New Yorker. The Providence Journal in speaking of the dreadful sacrifice of life caused by this steamer, says that the most awful part of the whole is, that the horror affixed on the minds of the sailors, and the horror of the scene, led the men to strain their arms, a barrel of saltpetre was placed on deck, and free access was allowed to it; they became maddened by the liquor, and heated the boilers so high as to set fire to the boat.

CAPT. WHEELWRIGHT, of the Texan schooner *Independence*, was wounded in the late action between that vessel and the Mexican brigs of war, but we have seen a letter which states, on the authority of the surgeon of the schooner, that he was dangerously wounded. The report of his death is of course incorrect.—Boston Courier.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 23.

Chamber of Commerce. Considering the important events daily occurring in the commercial world, the president of the chamber of commerce thought proper to convene the members of that body on Saturday evening. The members promptly responded to the call, and before the appointed hour many had assembled at the Merchants Exchange, anxious to learn the nature of the propositions to be submitted to them.

Several objects, we understand, were discussed, one of which was the revenue law compelling the collector to receive payment for duties in no other medium than gold or silver or notes of specie-paying banks. It must be admitted that if, under present circumstances, this clause of the laws were rigidly enforced, such a demand would be created for the precious metals, that a sufficiency of them could not be obtained, except at the sacrifice of a premium which would be ruinous to most of those indebted to the government on duty bonds.—It was accordingly resolved to convey to the Executive of the Union, to be laid before Congress at an early session (if the president choose to anticipate the usual time of meeting) resolutions recommending to the citizens of the State, to receive the notes of local institutions at par, in all transactions, and to the banks that they receive the notes of one another indiscriminately in deposit, as well as in payment of dues, and that no person should be considered as under protest, for any Custom-house bond, when payment for the same had been tendered in bills of the banks of this city.

Another resolution was passed advocating the expediency of incorporating a national bank, and a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to congress, to be submitted to the chamber at a future meeting.

From the South. Advice from New Orleans is to the 20th inst.

Upon the receipt of the circular issued by the Treasury Department to the Collectors of Customs, the Collector of New Orleans issued a notice that he would require specie, or the notes of specie-paying banks which were at par, in payment of duty bonds. An extra meeting was thereupon called, and a resolution adopted (among others) to the effect that "no merchant is, or shall be considered under protest who tenders to the Collector, in payment of his bond, the amount in notes of our city banks." Another recommendation is the immediate establishment of a National Bank, and a deputation to Washington for that purpose.

The intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by the U. S. Bank of Pa. (says the Bee) "came with surprise upon the partisans of that institution in this place, although it was not unexpected, and was even foretold by some of its friends and many of those who are opposed to it."

A letter has been received by a merchant of this city, (says the Richmond Compiler) dated New Orleans, May 19th, which states that it was reported there on that day that Mexico had declared war against the United States.

Dough faces are thick amongst us. You can see them at every corner strutting their shoulders and whirling like drubbed spaniels. But they are afraid to speak out. A new turn has been given to the collar. They threatened with being reported to their masters.— Rochester Democrat.

From the Providence Journal.

The week before last. From the statement below, it will be seen that the elections yet to be held, may, if the proper means be adopted, secure a majority to the Whigs in the next House of Representatives. Should a Whig speaker be chosen, it will give to the Whigs the control of the Committee, and thus the corruption and abuses of the administration will be thoroughly reformed. Besides this, there will be an election of Clerk and Public Printer. It is quite time that the Globe concern was deprived of a portion at least, of its immense patronage. It has grown to be so abusive and outrageous in its attacks, that it ought to be no longer fed at the public crib. If the administration and its friends admire its language as they undoubtedly do, let them pay the bills, and not the United States Treasury.

The first State that chooses Representatives will probably be Maryland. The regular time of the election is in October, but the Governor will fix upon some day in July. Maryland was represented in the last Congress by four Whigs and three Tories. At the Electoral contest in November, the Whigs obtained majorities in the seven districts, and if they do their duty, Maryland will present an unbroken line in the next House.

Indiana has also to choose in August seven members. This State, therefore, elects all Tories. But in November Gen. Harrison's majority exceeded ten thousand, and Mr. Herod, a Whig, was elected in January to supply a vacancy. It is reasonable to calculate, therefore, upon an entire Whig delegation from this State.

North Carolina chooses thirteen members.—In the last Congress it stood seven Whigs to six Tories. We hope the former will find time to go and vote, which they forgot last autumn.

Kentucky also chooses thirteen members. That patriotic State always does well, and we hope the Whigs, in addition to the nine members which they sent to the last House, will elect two or three more.

Mississippi and Alabama, the former having two and the latter five members, considering that both States have been made bankrupt by the Experiment it is presumed will change their delegation for the better.

Formerly mentioned to choose members.—There were nine or ten Whigs in the last House, and we trust that among the Tories, Mr. ex-Speaker Polk may be assigned to his political death.

Michigan. Nothing is expected from her, and we shall therefore not be disappointed.

Maine. There is a vacancy to be filled. As the lumber trade "dove up" for the present, perhaps, the voters in the Washington District may prefer the Whig candidate, Mr. Hobbs.

Pennsylvania. In this State there is a vacancy in the 3d District. At the last election the Tory candidate succeeded, elected by only 34 majority, and we suppose that a Whig will succeed him.

Rhode Island. It is well known that two members are to be chosen here, and that the Whigs, if they please, can elect their candidates.

Here are 63 members in all, yet to be chosen.—The nominal Van Buren majority in the last House did not exceed 25. The work is before us, and if every voter in each of these States will go to the polls, the Whigs will have a majority in the House of Representatives.

"I Leave this great People Prosperous and Happy." [Andrew Jackson's valedictory to his dear People.]

We have selected the above quotation as a suitable caption for the following notices, additional to those published last week, showing the progress of the experiment.

All the banks in Boston have been compelled to stop specie payment.

All the banks in New York city have been compelled to stop specie payment.

All the banks in Philadelphia, including the U. S. Bank, have stopped specie payment.

Nineteen-twentieths of the banks in the N. E. and Middle States have also stopped specie payment.

Most of the works of internal improvement canals, rail-roads, &c. are stopped.

Most of the manufacturing establishments in the country have been compelled to stop operation.

More than one thousand men, women and children, who depended on their earnings for their bread, have been thrown out of employment by the reckless course pursued by the Administration with regard to the currency, and yet we are told that "the country is prosperous and happy."—Vt. Courier.

From the Claremont Eagle.

A Fact. A stage passenger took breakfast the other morning at a tavern between this place and Boston, and handed the landlord a five dollar note of the U. S. Bank, which he took, after eyeing the "rag," very closely, and handed the gentleman back four dollars in bills and a fifty cent piece. The traveler took stage again, and had proceeded ten or twelve miles when the landlord came on horse-back, with the U. S. bank note in his hand—"Taint a good 'un—there's a discount of ten per cent." "Well, how much shall I give you?" said the traveler. "Four dollars and a half" replied the inconsiderate landlord, a good Jackson man by the way. Four dollars and a half! Agreed—hand me the bill! He then handed the landlord the same four dollars and a half he had that morning taken from him and pocketing his U. S. Bank bill, proceeded on his journey. He thus got his breakfast gratis, without breaking a five dollar note that commands a premium in many places, and is at par every where.

Charleston, (S. C.) May 24. We have to record a most distressing occurrence, involving the loss of four lives, that took place on Sullivan's island, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Horatio Leavitt, his lady, two children, and several relatives, were on the island, when Mr. L. and his family left the party, in a gig, to take a ride along the beach.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock a person came down to the Point, with the horse and gig, and gave the following statement:—"That while fishing he discovered a horse, plunging in the water, his head only visible—rowing up to him, he drew him towards the shore, and found a girl attached, and as it rose from the water, several bodies floated from it. Whether they were all or not, we could not ascertain, but several gentlemen immediately started for the place where the accident happened (some distance above the fort) for the purpose of bringing them down if they could be found. These particulars are all that we have been able to learn.

Seduction and murder. The Indianian, published at Charleston, Indiana, states that an individual named Cole, formerly a resident of that county, succeeded in obtaining a promise from a young girl, whose parents live near New Lexington, in that State, to elope with him. They proceeded on their way to Vernon, where he became very much intoxicated, and seating himself and his victim on a log by the way-side, he deliberately drew a knife from his bosom, and plunged it in her breast. Thus putting a period to an existence he had stained with dishonor, and destroying one who had lost her reputation, and abandoned all her hopes of heaven and the countenance of her friends, for her seducer. With one scream, that brought the neighbors to the spot, she expired. The murder.

The Crops. The Williamsport (Md.) Banner of Saturday says:—"The recent rains have given an impulse to vegetation, which has materially improved the face of the country; and even the wheat fields, which heretofore presented so unpromising an aspect, now look much better. As yet, so far as information extends in this neighborhood, no evidences of Fy have been discovered."

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Wm. Eleanor Weston, aged 59—Editorial in N. H. and Ohio are recorded. In Northfield, Mass. 25th ult. Ann H. wife of Mr. George Hutton, and daughter of Col. E. Hubbard of Vermont. Near Madison, Indiana, April 26. Rev. Simon Salisbury, aged 36, formerly of Northfield. In Charleston, S. C. 11 April 25th. Lydia, widow of Moses Willard, brother to Mrs. Johnson who was taken by the lightning at No. 4 and was himself wounded by them in 1796. The deceased was 55 years old,—she left (now living in Charleston) three sisters over 70. In Princeton, May 26, Josh Powers, formerly of Salisbury, Vt. aged 23.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 20.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves and 220 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Sales were quick at an advance of about 25 cts. per hundred, and we advance our quotations, viz. a few extra at \$9.12 First quality, \$7.75 to \$8.00; second quality 7.25 to 7.50; third quality 6.50 to 7.00. Cows and Calves. Sales were made at \$5.30, \$2, 40, 43 and \$45.

Swine. No lots were sold to public. At retail \$5 to 10 for sows and 9 to 11 for barrows.

New York Cattle Market, May 20.

At market 500 head of Beef Cattle, 100 Milch Cows, and 70 Swine. Lambs arrive in small lots and are taken from the boats.

There was a pretty good demand for Beef, and all taken at full prices; and for good and extra cattle higher prices were obtained, say at from 7 to 10; extra 10 1-2; average price, \$9.75 the 100 lbs. Milch Cows were in fair demand, 30 sold at \$5, 30, 40 and \$45 each. Sheep.—The few sales at market were inferior and sold at from \$3.50 to \$3.50 each.

Prices of Country Produce.

In Boston Market, (corrected weekly)

From the New-England Farmer.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, NEW,	bb.	2 25	2 50
BEANS, WHITE,	bu.	3 00	4 00
BEANS, MEXICAN,	bu.	15 50	16 00
No. 1,	bu.	13 00	13 50
prime,	bu.	8 50	9 00
BUTTER, INSPECTED, No. 1,	lb.	10	12
COFFEE, NEW, MEXICAN,	bu.	54	60
FEATHERS, northern geese,	bu.	40	50
FLAX, American,	bu.	9	12
FLAXED,	bu.	10 10	10 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	bu.	9 27	9 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	bu.	8 00	8 50
Alexandria,	bu.	8 50	8 75
GRAIN, Corn, Northern yellow,	bu.	1 05	1 06
Southern yellow,	bu.	96	98
white,	bu.	90	95
Rye, northern,	bu.	1 07	1 10
Barley,	bu.	1 00	1 10
Oats, Northern,	(prime)	62	65
HONEY,	gal.	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality,	lb.	6	7
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	bu.	10	11
Southern, 1st sort,	bu.	9	10
LIME, best sort,	cask	1 05	1 08
PORK, Mass. inspected, extra clear,	bu.	22 50	24 00
clear from other States,	bu.	22 00	23 00
Bone, middlings, scarce,	bu.	2 75	2 97
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bu.	40	65
Red Top,	bu.	2 90	3 75
Henry,	bu.	15	16
Red Clover, northern,	bu.	2 75	4 00
SILK COCOONS, (American)	bu.	10	11